THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

MINISTERIAL proclamations do not count for much in putting down the "Unemployed" Agitation of England. No sooner are Trafalgar Square meetings proclaimed than are champions found for testing the legal bearings of the question. Thus we read that Mr. William Saunders, an ex-Member for Hull, has been arrested for delivering speeches in Trafalgar Square. He stated that he wished to test the legality of Sir Charles Warren's proclamation forbidding meetings to be held. If these people don't deserve success, few people do.

FOUR thousand more Italian troops have sailed from Naples for Massowah.

IN spite of countless entreaties and even threats from sympathisers in England, America, and elsewhere, four of the Anarchists arrested for complicity in the Socialist riots that took place at Chicago in May last year, have been hanged. Another has committed suicide while in prison, and the sentence of death passed on two others has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

As might have been expected, Lord Dufferin's visit to Karachi was seized upon by the local magnates for influencing his Lordship about the projected railway extensions in Sind. His Lordship, if not taciturn, was guarded in his promises, and said that it would be impossible to dispute the correctness of their view that the extension of the railway to the north-east would materially improve the prosperity of Karachi and neighbourhood, but the Government of India, in relation to questions of this kind, always found itself in a difficult and embarrassing position. They were strictly enjoined by the Secretary of State not to expend either directly or through guaranteed companies more than a certain sum on the construction of railways. The Government was already committed to the construction of certain lines which would consume almost the whole of the capital which it was allowed to borrow for such purposes. The Government had also to consider its obligations to borrow. His Excellency would however do his best to study the arguments advanced in favour of improving railway communication with Karachi. It would be unwise and unfair for him to hold out hopes that the present decision of the Government would be reconsidered, but he would promise to go into the question in a thorough and earnest manner.

THE faction-stirring spirit of some of our small-minded *huzoors* not unnaturally raises in the bosom of our Mahomedan friends false delusions which a sensible statesman like Lord Dufferin does well to take every possible opportunity to dispel. Such attempts must of needs prove to be bitter pills; but they cannot be avoided. Lord Dufferin had one of these unpleasant tasks at Karachi where he reminded his Mahammedan "addressers" that one of the most important and righteous functions of the Indian Government was to administer the affairs of State with absolute impartiality and equal distribution of sympathy to all.

THE Karachi correspondent of the *Englishman* hears that His Excellency the Viceroy after all visits Quetta and Peshin. The visit is, however, to be a very short one. The party will be only a few hours at Killa Abdulla and Gulistan, and only one day at Quetta. Sir F. Roberts accompanies the Viceroy back to Quetta.

THERE has been of late more than usual flutter amongst the Bombay "masons" by the appointment of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught as Grand Master. Different District Grand Lodges including Bengal and Punjab were suitably represented and over 300 brethren were present at the Parel Government House where the ceremony was held. It was the largest masonic gathering ever held in Bombay, and the decorations were most elaborate.

PUNJAB litigation being on the increase the Chief Court is to have two Extra Judges.

THE reported retirement of Dr. King of the Sibpore Botanical Gardens is pronounced to be a *canard*.

THE Bombay East Indian community is more favoured than out here. It is reported that Lord Reay intends this year to confer the office of Sheriff upon a member of that community.

TUESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

THE Board of Revenue has decided that khansamas of dak bungalows must take out a retail license to authorise them to retail imported spirituous and fermented liquors, but these licenses will be granted free of charge for sales in the premises to *bonafide* travellers using the dak bungalows.

THE kindness of the Government of India to the representatives of the Russian Press is being reciprocated. Colonel A. LE. Mesurier, Superintending Engineer in the Railway branch of the Indian Public Works Department, has arrived at Merv for the purpose of inspecting the Russian system of railways in the trans-Caspian territory. He has been most hospitably received by the Russian officials, who have promised to render him every assistance. The Colonel will have a great deal to learn in the way of constructing railways at a minimum cost and at a minimum space of time with a maximum of efficiency.

ONE more step in advance in the art of manslaughter. The *St. Petersburgh News* gives an account of some experiments made with a new explosive compound called "Seelotvar," literally "force creator," intended to take the place of gunpowder. It appears that this compound is less dangerous to handle than powder, is not liable to spontaneous combustion, and does not explode through concussion, shaking, or friction. When ignited on the palm of the hand it instantly burns up without in any way hurting the hand or leaving a mark. It produces no smoke, and is said not to affect the barrel of a gun injuriously. After being left under water for a month, and then dried again, it was found not to have lost its properties.

NEWS reaches the *Times of India* from Herat of the arrival of a strong Russian force at Sarakhs. It is further stated that flying bodies of Russian troops frequently visit Russian Badghis, on the Herat frontier, for the purpose of collecting information regarding the surrounding country.

NEWS comes from Bassein, which lies less than an hour's journey from Bombay, of the murder of the wife of an agriculturist who was believed to be a witch. Two of her neighbours entered the house, calling upon the woman to cut the throat of a fowl, to test whether or not she was a witch. She declined, declaring she had no communion with evil spirits, when her visitors dragged her out of the house, and, after belabouring her with sticks, wrung her neck. Are we returning to the "Old English civilization" days?

THE Government of India have suggested to all Local Governments the desirability of issuing instructions to the effect that, on the occasion of any serious affray between European soldiers and native villagers, the District Magistrate shall invariably either himself proceed to the place, or at once depute a European Magistrate, or the District Superintendent of Police, in order to investigate the matter on the spot at the earliest possible time after the occurrence.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor will resume his weekly visits to the Bengal Secretariat, and will take his seat in the office next to the Council Chamber every Saturday. The sessions of the Bengal Legislative Council will probably not open till the second week in December.

HISTORY but repeats itself. According to the *Hindu* the people of Cocanada loudly complain of the adulteration of ghee in the local markets. It is adulterated with ground-nut oil, gingely oil, animal fat, and a herb called "Razadumpa." Another kind of ghee called false ghee is also manufactured solely with animal fat and ground-nut oil.

THE most serious disaster of the Allahabad Secretariat fire, it is stated, is the destruction of the whole of the Sardha Canal project. The estimates, surveys, drawings, and plans for this great irrigation work—which, starting from Katya in the Pilibhit District, was to have run through Kheri and Sitapur to Lucknow, with branches to Azimgarh and Jaunpur, watering, in fact, the whole land of Oudh—which had just been brought to completion after years of labour and care by Colonel Forbes and his department, and was ready to be started the moment the signal was given,—every paper has entirely perished. The loss, meaning the actual cost of the work, could not be less than 2½ lakhs, probably much more.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

THE Madras Municipalities pay towards the medical education of the Presidency and have therefore the right of encouraging local talent. The Tanjore Municipal Council will be exempted from payment of the contribution to the Madras Medical College so long as it contributes to the Princes of Wales' School at Tanjore. In future when a Medical Subordinate is required in the town, the Council will have to take a man trained at Tanjore.

MR. CROSTHWAITE, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, writes in an official paper:—'From information received it appears that in many cases the villagers have no difficulty in giving large sums, and in some cases regular monthly payments, to dacoits whose proceedings they do not report at all, or report so late that the information is useless, and that they allow these marauding bands to encamp in the vicinity of their villages without let or hindrance. It is impolitic to remit or reduce or suspend revenue, merely because a village has been plundered or made to pay blackmail, without clear evidence that the villagers did their best to resist the unlawful demands made upon them and promptly reported the presence of dacoits to the District officer. All consideration should be shewn to those who are known to have suffered heavily, or who have been prevented from cultivating their land, and it is equally true that in all cases of this kind, after the Deputy Commissioner himself or through his Sub-Divisional Officer, shall have ascertained the facts, the revenue demand should be adjusted to the means of the people. It must be remembered, however, that the payment of revenue is in this country the principal outward and visible sign of submission to a Government, and that men who are paying dacoits while they pay nothing to the treasury are apt to regard the dacoits as their masters.' Here is indeed a most novel and acceptable mode of stamping out 'dacoity'!

A WHISPER has reached the *Times of India*, from Australia, of an immense find of silver there, in consequence of which it is feared 'a rupee may be a shilling in a few months hence.'

THE work of construction of the Bezwada line is being pushed on so vigorously by Mr. Furnivall, the Engineer-in-charge, that it is expected that a section of the main line from Warungal to Dornakal towards Bezwada, as also a mineral branch to the Singarani coal fields, will be opened for public traffic at the commencement of next year; the whole length being a distance of about seventy miles.

Several arrests have been made in connection with the examination frauds brought to light at Lucknow, but the police have, it is stated, no clue whatever to the prime mover in the matter. The prosecution is likely to result in some curious revelations.

IT is rumoured that the young Maharajah of Kolhapur intends to go to England.

FROM the accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the first six months of the current financial year, as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year, it appears that the value of merchandise imported was Rs. 29,01,92,706 as against Rs. 29,77,43,718, and that of merchandise exported was Rs. 43,20,37,987 as against Rs. 43,03,68,322. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 6,27,72,070 as against Rs. 5,06,23,327 and that of treasure exported Rs. 75,98,792 as against Rs, 1,15,84,762. The gross amount of import duty collected, including the salt duty, was Rs.1,19,68,196 as against Rs. 1,22,47,521, and that of export duty collected Rs. 30,53,306 as against Rs. 27,30,670. The imports show an increase under every heading in the list with the exception of yarns and textile fabrics. But in these the decrease amounted to no less than Rs. 2,32,47,138, which more than counterbalances the increase in all the other items. In the exports there was a considerable decrease in the

value of articles of food and drink, and in chemicals, drugs, medicines, narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials, but the increase under the other items leaves a surplus of Rs. 4,61,679.

THURSDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

THE *Bombay Guardian* says, we glory in the newspaper as one of the cardinal signs of western civilization. It now appears that the Chinese have had this luxury for more than 500 years. The *Peking Gazette* has been published weekly since 1351. It now appears in three editions, daily; one of these is commercial, one official, and one treats of news generally.

THE Calcutta municipal employees have taken to agitating for their grievances. On Monday last a meeting of the Inspectors of the Health Officer's Department of the Municipality was held at the City College under the presidency of Mr. Maclean. Certain grievances were discussed and resolutions passed respecting them. They allege that they are overworked, and complain of oppressive conduct on the part of the Superintendent of the Northern Division. They purpose placing the facts before the Hon. Sir Henry Harrison, the Chairman, with a view to redress.

MADRAS seems to be very unhealthy at present. During the week ended on the 4th November, the city death-rate was 50·9 per thousand of the population per annum, as compared to an average of 37·7 per thousand for the last ten years. This hardly augurs well about the success of the forthcoming Congress.

THE section of the Assam-Behar State Railway line from Dinagepore to Ryegunge, a distance of about 37 miles, is likely to be made over to the Northern Bengal Railway in January next, and the subordinate officers and men now employed there will be transferred to the Koosye Extension Section.

THERE is a general consensus of official opinion in the Punjab, the Lahore paper says, in favour of the substitution of embossed for the adhesive stamps and "unappropriated" stamps for the foreign bill and share transfer stamps now in use; and it is probable, therefore, that the change will soon be effected.

A HYDERABAD paper states that "the Nizam has sanctioned the disbursement of the sum of ten thousand Government Rupees to Mr. Lalla Deen Dyal, the well-known photographer from Indore, who is at present here. In return for this sum, Mr. Deen Dyal is to provide a number of albums containing views of places of interest in the Hyderabad Dominions."

THE Madrasis are making busy preparations for the Congress and have secured the co operation of the princes and the people of the land. The Maharaja of Mysore has subscribed Rs. 1,000 and the Raja of Venkantagiri Rs. 600 towards the expenses of the Congress. It is quite a phenomenon that our native Princes should disregard foreign-office threats and throw themselves heartily into really national movements.

AT a general meeting of the people of east Shahabad presided over by Lokitppandaya, a resolution expressive of sympathy with the object of the National Congress was adopted. Baboo Baijanath Singh, of Kulharia, was elected delegate. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and many Mahomedans attended.

WE have recieved copies of two petitions containing certain charges against the Head Master of the Boinchee school. We have no means of ascertaining how far the allegations are true, but we hope that there will be a proper enquiry into the matter. It is above all necessary that the character of teachers to whom the intellectual and moral training of boys is entrusted should be above suspicion.

AN inland pattern and sample post has at last been established in England. Packets of *bona fide* trade patterns and sample of merchandise may now be posted between places in the United Kingdom at the reasonable rates of 4 oz. for 1*d*., 6 oz. for 1½*d*., and 8 oz. for 2*d*. The wrappers or bags which contain the patterns or samples must admit of being easily withdrawn or opened for examination by the postal authorities, and a penalty attaches to any abuse of the new system in the way of sending articles for sale or in execution of an order, or presents from one private individual to another. The system might with advantage be adopted here.

THERE is much talk in Paris of a steam balloon which is being constructed by a M. Yon. The form is that of a fish and its dimensions are gigantic, the length being 200 feet. The car will have a rudder and a trapezoidal screw. M. Yon says that he hopes to attain a speed in a calm atmosphere of thirteen or fourteen miles a second, but possibly he means hours instead of seconds.

FRIDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

THE American millionaires are so rich that they really do not know what to do with their dollars. Mr. Vanderbilt gave a ball last year and chartered specially for 50,000 dollars a steamer to bring flowers from South America. Some build marble palaces, others own entire railway lines, others have splendid yatchs, but the most remarkable of them are Macky and Gordon Bennett, who have established a cable between France and New York. The share of each in the cost was £1,000,000. Now we hear that Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the *New York Herald*, the protector of the famous Stanley, has established in Paris an office of his paper which will contain the latest news from all parts of the world, in fact the best informed paper. The same news will be cabled to Now York every day, and the New Yorkers will read at the same time as the Parisians the news in both issues. The millions drawn from the silver mines and the oil wells serve also to regild the escutcheons of ruined sons of noble families. The girls of the Republic are very fond of titles.

COMMENTING on an article of the *Pioneer* Mr. C. L. Sarma, of Benares, thus delivers himself: "As to the writer's hints about the efficacy of a Brahmanical synod, the less said the better. In place of alleviating the condition of their widows, these *Mahatmas* will rather like to see them in a worse condition than death, and all Indian reformers to be turned adrift on the Andamans. O! No! Dear Mr. Editor, do not leave our widows' fortunes in the hands of the Brahmans; for mercy's sake! do not. These Brahmans have been the cause of much mischief in India, and, if left to themselves, will not fail to work out more.' If there be any truth in the last sentence, we should beware of the writer, for he is a Brahman.

THE same writer, advocating Miss Cobbe's silly scheme, says: "a school, known to be started under western influence might fail to attract confidence; but when an Indian lady, herself a high caste Hindu and well acquainted with all the sensitive and delicate points in Hindu Society, comes forward with the energy and determination of her 'strong soul' the case is quite different." To understand this thoroughly we should bear in mind that Rama Bai, the lady referred to, is the daughter of a poor Brahman, and on becoming an orphan was driven to the necessity of travelling all over India, to earn a precarious livelihood by reciting extempore verses in Sanskrit. In Bengal she fell in love with a Sundi, and by marrying him became a Chandalini. Becoming a widow soon after she went to England and got herself baptised as a Christian, and now, having collected some little money in England and America, is coming out to be the head mistress of a school for young, unsophisticated, virgin widows, in which "*all possible measures will be* taken to avoid 'breach of caste rules.'" Believe, reader, if you care that there is no "western influence" in all this. Will any of our Benares subscribers inform us if this Mr. Sarma is a Hindu or a Christian?

LIKE the Governor of Bombay, Lord Connemara of Madras will also pay a visit to the Viceroy at Calcutta, in February next.

OUR contemporary of the *Statesman* says:—The *Central Indian News* of Jubbulpore publishes a paragraph stating that over 200 men of Saugor, who combined to sign a petition against the Deputy Commissioner of that District, have been arrested by order of the Chief Commissioner, and will be sent to Jubbulpur for trial. We are not told the contents of the petition referred to, but the arrest of two hundred men for petitioning Government against an oppressive official, is a proceeding so unique that doubtless a public enquiry will be made into its propriety.

MR. Lal Mohun Ghose has, we are glad to learn, received an invitation from the Liberals of Deptford. The sitting member, Mr. Evelyn, of the same constituency, has tendered his resignation as he holds different views from the Conservative government on the Irish Home Rule Question. The Liberals are hopeful this time of Mr. Ghose's success, for with the resignation of Mr Evelyn there appears no formidable rival in the field, and public opinion on the Irish question has already taken a favourable turn. The latest rumour however is that Mr. Wilfrid Blunt is in the running, and is likely to be backed in influencial quarters.

THERE will be a Photographic Exhibition in Calcutta in January 1888. Lord Dufferin has offered a medal for the best photograph from any part of the world.

SATURDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

THE University examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, 1888, will be held on the under-mentioned dates;—ENTRANCE, F. A., and B. A. examinations on Monday, the 5th March, and following days. B. L. HONOURS in Law and L. M. S. examinations on Monday, the 19th March, and following days. M. B. and M. D. examinations on Monday, the 21st May, and following days. F. E. examination on Monday, the 7th May, and following days. L. E. and B. E. examinations on Monday, the 2nd July, and following days.

"How quick can a man wink?" Since I asked the question experiments have been going on in the University laboratory with an ingenious machine which shuts over a man's eye so that the eyelid, as it winks, opens and closes a chronograph. So far the quickest wink on record is about a sixth of a second. This is probably as quick as one can see to follow anything, and a good share of conjuring consists, I believe, in doing a thing quicker than a sixth of a second.—*Philadelphia Times.*

MR. EDISON is engaged in perfecting a new invention, which, if it proves practicable, will produce lights for a whole house by means of the waste heat from an ordinary furnace. Experiments are now daily being made.

THE German Principality, Waldeck, forbids the issuing of a marriage licence to any person addicted to drunkenness, or without full proof of reformation, or to any person who has been addicted to it. Temperance ought, therefore, be a settled thing in the Principality.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the recommendation that certain members of the family of the Nawab of Jhajjar should be allowed to reside anywhere they please, except in the Delhi Division.

SIR ALFRED LYALL Leaves Allahabad for England next Monday.

GUARANTEED Railways in India, are proverbially losing concerns, more so because the shareholders, confident of their guaranteed interest at any rate, don't care to trouble themselves about their affairs as they would have done had there been no guarantee. But the results of working the Guaranteed Railways during 1886 may be considered satisfactory. In the year 1882 the loss was Rs. 28,32,025, while this year it was converted into a gain of Rs. 15,91,077.

THE Asamese loudly complain of the recent order of their Chief Commissioner imposing upon the rayats further restrictions in the use of the forest produce. Their sufferings would be endless in the cold and in the rains when they can't get free of charge more than the now specified small quantities of firewood, thatching grass, and trees for home consumption of which they have hitherto from time immemorial enjoyed unlimited quantities. A memorial will be sent to Government for cancelling the order and for the alleviation of hardship and suffering in consequence of these forest rules. About 1,000 rayats personally represented about the forest grievances to the Commissioner, Mr. Johnson.

THE INDAIN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1887-8.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E., To-day 21*st Inst.*, at 3½ P. M.

Subject: Analytical Geometry: the Conics and Elliptic Co-ordinates.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 22*nd Inst.* at 7 P. M.

Subject: Electro-Magnetism and Electro-Magnetic Rotations.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Physics under Babu Jagadish Chunder Bose, B. Sc., on *Wednesday*, the 23*rd Inst.* at 3-30 P. M.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry for LADIES, under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday* the 24*th Inst.*, at 4. P. M.

Subject: Mercury and Bismuth.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E. on *Thursday*, the 24*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Balloons.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on *Friday* the 25*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Phosphorus and Boron.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday* the 26*th Inst.* at 4 P. M.

Junior Class, *Subject*: Copper and Cadmium.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
November 21*st*, 1887. *Honorary Secretary.*

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on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1887.

THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

THIS institution is now an accomplished fact. After a protracted deliberation of many years since the days of Sir William Muir, an Act of incorporation for it was passed the other day, and its convocation was held on Tuesday last. The object of the meeting was to declare the institution formally opened, and the Chancellor, Sir Alfred Lyall, took the opportunity to justify his action in obtaining for the United Provinces a university organization of its own. After the passing of the Act of incorporation this was scarcely needed, but having got the Act passed under considerable opposition, he thought it best, on the eve of his departure from this country, to vindicate his policy. Sir Alfred is an accomplished scholar and a writer of great experience, and a carefully prepared academic oration from him cannot fail to be interesting; but after reading it carefully he could not help thinking that it was too sketchy and rambling to be worthy of his reputation. It is, as far as it goes, an excellent plea for a separate University for the North West, but it has very little of the higher attributes of an academic oration of the highest class. It breathes more of the shop than of the academy. There are also arguments put forth in it which could scarcely bear a critical examination. Thus the first argument in favor of a separate University is said to be the propriety of extending Self-government. Sir Alfred said: "I am myself decidedly an advocate of the principle of that public policy which we have agreed latterly in India to call Local Self-government, I mean the principle of the gradual but continuous devolution upon provincial and local bodies and institutions of the powers and duties that they can best use and fulfil. I, therefore, regard the attainment of Self-government in the sphere of education as an important and necessary step in itself, and as in some degree a preliminary to many other steps that are to be taken on the same road." Surely, Sir Alfred in his heart did not think that an institution of which the Governor of the province was the head and his lieutenants and subordinates were the leading and ruling authorities was one that could pretend to any resemblance of Self-government, or a first step towards it. But that is the fashion of the day, and he could scarcely disavow it. We are glad, however, to find that he grappled with the question of having teaching Universities in India, with thorough mastery of the subject. The hobby of having teaching Universities so rampant in certain quarters has, it is a satisfaction to find, been completely knocked on the head, and, we trust, laid low for a long time to come. On this subject Sir Alfred said :—

"On the constitution of the University that has been this day opened I need say little. It is necessarily modelled upon the plans of the three elder Indian Universities; and, although some authorities have desired to take this opportunity of a new departure for introducing into India the principle of a teaching body instead of an institution that only prescribes the courses of study and examines for degrees, yet I believe that the decision was rightly against this step, on the ground that it would be premature and unsuited to the present organic stage of high education. That decision does not underrate the superior influence within its own range of a teaching university, or of a unversity which presides over the teaching of colleges grouped round it, and gives a high tone and training to the whole body of students. The question is whether this form is as yet practicable anywhere in India. I myself do not think the system applicable to the work which an Indian university has at present to do. In India a university is placed in administrative charge, as may be said of a cetain territorial area, and has hitherto received, as we hope this University will receive, the affiliation of all the colleges situated at various places within its jurisdiction. It thus becomes the head-quarter and chief centre of education within its orbit, and if proper relations are established between the central authority and the outlying colleges the whole system is consistently and efficiently organized.

This may not be the best of all possible systems; but it is a system that makes the best of the existing state of things in this part of India, where high education is necessarily carried on by colleges distributed among the principal cities of very extensive provinces, and could not possibly be concentrated in one place without disadvantage to other places. I have great doubt whether at present the two systems could even be usefully combined. I think that the affiliation of distant colleges to a central teaching body would prove an awkward conjunction, likely to engender jealousies if the same central body were to examine all and teach a few. Affiliation to a central body of directors and examiners seems, in fact, the only plan upon which a university can attempt to administer a great territorial charge. It is, indeed, a more particular and distributory application of the principle of self-government, since it multiplies the local capitals of education; and I may add that no other plan seems to me so favourable to the diffusion of learning, which is in India, perhaps even more than its advancement, the main function of a university. Moreover, the recent addition to our Senate of representatives from Rajputana and the Central Provinces throws open to the University a prospect of fresh fields and wide jurisdiction.

Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, in his first letter to Messrs Eliot and Pedler, (published in this paper) dwelt on this subject with a fund of illustrations which left little to be said; but the remarks above quoted, coming as they do from the head of a provincial Government and the Chancellor of a University, will carry much greater weight than what could be expected of the opinion of a private individual.

SIR ALFRED LYALL.
II.

The most important of all the Education Commission's recommendations with which Sir Alfred Lyall was called upon to deal, was a suggestion in paragraph 550 of the Report, that a new University be established for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces at Allahabad. The retiring Lieutenant-Governor cordially approved this suggestion. He even went further than the Commission had done. He insisted on the importance of founding within his satrapy "some central institution for the encouragement and development of the highest kinds of learning, and placing first class teaching within the reach of students, instead of merely providing an examining board at Calcutta or Bombay." But Sir Alfred Lyall could not carry into execution his project for founding a teaching as well as an examining University at Allahabad. It is but natural that a provincial ruler should be particularly anxious to associate his name with such a great measure as the establishment of a University. But if Sir Alfred Lyall had considered carefully the best interests of the people of the United Provinces he should not have supported the Commission's proposal for opening a separate University at Allahabad. The measure, in his own words used of another recommendation of the Commission, was "neither necessary nor desirable." When the subject was first broached by Sir William Muir, about fifteen years ago during his tenure of office as Lieutenant Governor, the principal arguments set forth in his minute were that the high officers of the North-West had not a governing voice in the deliberations of the Senate of the Calcutta University; that the special requirements and local peculiarities of the North-Western Provinces were not brought to the notice of the governing body; that the Syndicate worked in ignorance of such peculiarities; that no opportunity was given to North-West Officers to express their opinions in regard to the management of the University; that great advantage derivable from local demonstrations was denied to the North-West by having the annual convocation held in Calcutta; and that the North-West candidates felt the expenses of travelling to Calcutta to receive their diplomas a great hardship. These objections having been practically removed by the arrangements, made by the Calcutta University, the advocates for the establishment of a separate University for the United Provinces were obliged to shift their ground. Mr. Quinton, in asking for leave for the introduction of the Allahabad University Bill in the Viceroy's Legislative Council in June last, laid particular stress upon the rapidly increasing number of students and the serious strain imposed on the Calcutta University for the effective examination and careful testing of the merits of candidates from provinces differing perceptibly in manners, habits. and social characteristics. The argument was specious; it had no substance in it. It is true that the North-West candidates differ from those of Bengal perceptibly in manners, habits and several characteristics; but this difference cannot in any way necessitate a separate organization for the ascertainment of the extent of their learning in Literature, Art and Science and rewarding them by academical degrees. The considerations which have really weighed with the North-West Separatists are local jealousy and desire for local variations of standard. The North-West officers could not modify and lower the stardards fixed by the Calcutta University which they were so anxious to do; and this was looked upon as a great grievance. If Sir Alfred Lyall had, in opening a University at Allahabad, the interests of the people of the United Provinces really at heart, the experience gained in the Punjab during the past five years should have dissuaded him from the step. But the retiring Lieutenant-Governor wished the North-West to have a University of its own for the *eclat* of the thing and for its officers to have sole and entire control, so that the present standard of high education might be lowered. As the University has been constituted, it will practically be a Government bureau, and official influence will predominate over its counsels The independent non-official members of the Senate being in a minority will not be able te make themselves heard.

In dealing with another question which had an important bearing on the progress of our education, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor was also found lamentably wanting. It has always struck careful and impartial observers that the reason why high education is in such a deplorably backward condition in the North-Western Provinces as compared with Bengal is the exclusion of graduates from all coveted posts in the Public Service which are open to Natives. The prospect opened out to University men on leaving college is not at all encouraging in the United Provinces. Teacherships and clerkships are the only places open to them while the subordinate Judicial and Executive Services are, speaking generally, recruited from among uneducated men of the *amla* class. In 1844, Sir Henry Hardinge announced the great principle that, in selecting candidates for appointments in thePublic Service, preference should always be given to those who have distinguished themselves in their academic career. The carrying out of this principle at once created a demand for high education in the Lower Provinces and wonderfully improved the tone and efficiency of the Bengal Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services. It is all very well to say that learning should be sought for its own sake; but we must take the world as it is and not as it should be. Even in the advanced countries of Europe the vast majority of the people in their efforts to acquire knowledge are guided by considerations of material advantage. Sir Alfred Lyall had, on several occasions, publicly and emphatically, recognised the importance of promoting high education in his satrapy. Encouraged by their utterances, the graduates of the United Provinces presented a memorial to Sir Alfred in which they conclusively showed that their prospects after leaving college were gloomy in the extreme. It was established beyond the possibility of doubt that they received no encouragement whatever in the matter of their employment in the Public Service, and that all appointments such as those in the Subordinate, Judicial and Executive Services were practicaly closed to them. This state of things was certainly not conducive to the creation of a demand for high education; but Sir Alfred Lyall did not take any steps to remedy it. He plainly told the graduates that appointments in the public service must not be looked upon as prizes for a successful collegiate career. When the retiring Lieutenant-Governor said this he evidently forgot what he had himself written two years ago in his masterly minute on the Agra College. He should have granted the prayer of the graduates for the sake of raising the tone of the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services in his

satrapy, if for nothing else. We have said above that, as matters now stand there, services in the United Provinces are practically the monopoly of men who have been bred up in the vitiated atmosphere of Amladom and have thereby become adepts in the arts of bribery and corruption. To expect honesty in such men is to expect an impossibility. In regard to this, an eminent Indian official wrote about half a century ago:—"A rascal who has spent his whole life in extortion will certainly not become suddenly honest because his salary has been raised." This is just as true now as when it was first said, and will remain so to the end of the chapter. But Sir Alfred Lyall, while professing his sincere desire to encourage high education in his satrapy refused to adopt the very measure which would have produced that effect. He deliberately neglected a splendid opportunity to effect an important administrative reform, which would have at once created a demand for high education and would at the same time have considerably raised the efficiency of the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services in the United Provinces.

Lord Ripon's famous minute of the 10th May, 1882, on the subject of extending and developing Local Self-Government was issued shortly after Sir Alfred Lyall's accession to the Allahabad *musnud*; he was called upon to give effect to the new policy in his satrapy. In doing so, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor showed neither the laudable enthusiasm of Sir Charles Aitchison nor the culpable apathy of Sir Rivers Thompson. Sir Alfred Lyall, however, declared that "the policy is in itself good and sound," and he assured the public that "in those provinces we shall do our best to give it effect." He began by appointing a Provincial Committee composed of 11 European officers and 4 Native gentlemen to consider and report upon the whole subject. Although Raja Shiva Prasad, one of the members of the Committee, protested against the introduction of the elective principle and emphatically asserted that the vast majority of intelligent Natives in the North-Western Provinces were entirely opposed to any system of election, Sir Alfred Lyall did not fully adopt the Raja's views. He accepted the proposal that the Government should nominate for each *tehsil* an electoral body which should elect a certain number of its members to form the *tehsil* or Sub-divisional Board. The modified system of election adopted by Sir Alfred Lyall in the constitution of Local Boards was a half measure. It was practically useless, and only served to bring the elective system into contempt. The District Board, according to the scheme which found favour with Sir Alfred Lyall, is formed by aggregating the Sub-divisional Boards. The late Viceroy's minute of the 18th May, 1882, contained very cogent reasons why the office of Chairman should not, as a rule, be held by the Magistrate of a District or of a sub-division, and Native public opinion on the subject unanimously supported His Excellency's view. In dealing with the important question of the appointment of Chairman of the District and local Boards Sir Alfred Lyall determined that a Chairman should be elected by each local Board. The ProvincialCommittee had recommended that the District Officer should be *ex-officio* Chairman of the District Board. The Lieutenant-Governor accepted the recommendation with this modification that the District Board should be called upon to decide whether they wished to elect a non-official Chairman, or whether they would leave their Chairman's appointment to Government, and that if the appointment was left to the local Government, the District Officer would become the Chairman of the Board. These concessions in regard to the appointment of Chairmen of the District and Local Boards looked excellent on paper, but they were practically valueless. It was felt in all quarters that no Local Board would dare to elect a non-official Member as Chairman in preference to the Tehsildar, that no member of the District Board would have the audacity to propose that the Board should elect a non-official Chairman. These anticipations have been realised, and District officers and Tehsildars have invariably been appointed Chairman of the District and Local Boards respectively. As regards the constitution of Municipalities, however, Sir Alfred Lyall's Government adopted more sensible and liberal measures. It was resolved to introduce the elective system pure and simple into all the Municipalities of the Province save a few townships whose circumstances were exceptional. Sir Alfred Lyall also decided that every Municipality should elect its own Chairman, who might be either an official or an outsider as the electors might choose. But as officials were not expressly excluded, the practical result has been that at the head-quarters of Districts, the District Officer has almost invariably been elected Chairman of the Municipal Board. Even at Allahabad—the capital of the Province—the members of the Municipal Committee did not dare to elect a non-official to be their Chairman. It is true that in many cases non-official Vice-Chairmen have been appointed; but these officers simply give effect to the wishes of the official Chairman, who is the executive head of the District, and whose displeasure no member of the Board, who has a stake in the district, can afford to incur. Sir Alfred Lyall relieved the Municipalities in his satrapy, of all police charges except those for watch and ward. He held that the preservation of peace and the prevention and detection of crime are duties for which Municipal revenues could not fairly be made liable, though the cost of watch and ward ought to be paid by the people whose property is guarded by Chowkidars. Although the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces did not, in giving effect to Lord Ripon's Local Self-Government scheme, fully carry out the principles which had been prescribed by his lordship, we would not be justified in judging him severely for the failure. It was not to be expected that in this respect Sir Alfred Lyall should adopt a more liberal policy than the other Provincial rulers; and we should remember that his Local Self-Government measures were carried through the Supreme Legislative Council with the full approval and in the immediate presence of the late Viceroy.

It will be in the recollection of the reader that towards the close of his viceroyalty Lord Ripon took up the question of amending the rules for admission to the Statutory Civil Service, which had been framed by his predecessor, and called upon the Local Governments and Administrations to report on the subject. In dealing with this important question, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor's action was grievously disappointing. He failed to rise to the occasion, and held that no amendment was needed in the rules for admission to the Statutory Civil Service. He contended that the appointment made in the United Provinces under Lord Lytton's rules had all proved successful, and that there was no evidence to show that the Statutory Civilians were inferior to the Native Civilians who had entered the service under the competitive system. Sir Alfred Lyall urged further that the Statutory Civilians appointed in the United Provinces by nomination were not likely to prove less useful servants of Government than five Native Youths selected by competition. The position taken up by the retiring Lieutenant-Governor in this matter was quite untenable. The five Statutory Civilians of the United Provinces of whom Sir Alfred Lyall spoke in his Minute on the subject, are nothing better than aristocratic mediocrities. We do not undervalue social weight; but a good social position does not compensate for the absence of educational qualifications. A public servant must, above all things, be physically, intellectually and morally fit to perform the duties of his office. If in addition to these essential qualifications, a candidate for Government employ possesses social weight, so much the better. Sir Alfred Lyall admitted "that for the arduous and reponsible business of administering India we want the best man that can be obtained." And at the same time he held that no change was required in the system of appointing statutory civilians by nomination—a system, which notoriously does not give us the best men procurable. But it is only fair to say that although Sir Alfred Lyall decided that it was not necessary to amend Lord Lytton's rules, yet in practice he introduced, in the last year of his administration, a great improvement in the system of recruiting the Statutory Civil Service by nominating men of proved merit and ability.

Sir Alfred Lyall's admirers praise him highly for having established a Legislative Council in his satrapy. We do not, however, think that he deserves much credit for this act. As in the case of the new University, the North-West officers no doubt wished to have a separate Legislative Council for their provinces for the *eclat* of the thing. But then it cannot be said that by meeting their wishes the retiring Lieutenant-Governor has conferred any great benefit on the people of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, though we are free to admit that the new Legislative Council will not, unlike the new University, do positive mischief; considering that the Council has during its first Session passed but one measure—the General clauses Act—it must be confessed that its creation was not at all necessary. The Viceroy's Council might have easily done, as heretofore, the small amount of legislative work required for the United Provinces.

Sir Alfred Lyall has been blamed in some quarters and praised in others for his proceedings in connection with the Oudh Tenancy Act; but common fairness compels us to say that he deserves neither any praise nor any blame for his part in the business. In this matter he merely acted as the agent of the Supreme Government, and he simply carried out the orders he had received from the Governor-General in Council. Lord Ripon had, on the occasion of his visit to Lucknow, announced that the Government of India would soon take up the question of amending the Rent Law in Oudh, and it was taken up in right earnest. The enquiry into tenant-rights in Oudh ordered by Sir John Lawrence, in spite of the protests of Sir Charles Wingfield that it involved a gross violation of the engagements which the British Government had entered into with the Taluqdars of Oudh, had conclusively proved that such rights did not exist in the Province at the time of its annexation in 1856. Nevertheless, as the Taluqdars had generously made certain concessions to the descendants of old proprietors, the Government of Sir John Lawrence gave them a solemn guarantee that rights of occupancy would never be conferred on tenants-at-will. Such being the case, the Oudh tenant-question should never have been reopened. Sir Alfred Lyall might have urged all this on the careful and attentive consideration of the Supreme Government, but he contented himself with merely carrying out its orders.

On some administrative questions the retiring Lieutenant-Governor entertained sound views, though in all cases he did not give effect to them. He raised his voice against the hardships and oppressions which the working of our Forest Laws had inflicted on poor villagers. These people have been greatly restricted in the exercise of the privileges of grazing their cattle and collecting certain articles of forest produce, which they had from time immemorial enjoyed. Sir Alfred Lyall, in reviewing the Forest Administration Report for the past year, emphatically expressed his opinion that the Government must recognise the admitted claims of the people residing near the forests, and that the operations of the Department should be adjusted to the present conditions of agriculture and pasturage. But as these views, the perfect justice of which cannot for an instant be questioned, were expressed shortly before the close of the retiring Lieutenant-Governor's administration, he had no time to give effect to them.

Whilst fully recognising the benefits which railways have conferred in the country and doing his best to extend them as far as the limited resources at his disposal permitted, Sir Alfred Lyall resolutely set his face against the irresponsible advice of enthusiastic advocates of railway extension in India. In opening the first section of the Bengal and North-Western Railway at the beginning of 1884, he declared that the example of America should rather be a warning than an encouragement to India in the matter of railway extension.

In the case of excise administration the retiring Lieutenant Governor was more philosophical than practical. Unable to defend the Abkari policy of Government against the charge of having increased drinking habits among the people, and unwilling to sacrifice the revenue, which such increase brought to the public exchequer, Sir Alfred Lyall propounded the original theory that the

taste for alcoholic liquors and intoxicating drugs should be counteracted through the agency of tea. He endeavoured to promote, by special measures, the sale of tea in small packets in the larger cities and towns of the United Provinces, and the establishment of tea-shops such as exist in Europe. It is needless to say that these endeavours were not attended with any appreciable success.

Sir Alfred Lyall issued an excellent circular to his subordinate officers prohibiting the loan of horses, carriages and elephants from native gentlemen residing within their jurisdiction. But in taking this step he overlooked the fact that example is more efficacious than precept, and consequently the circular produced no effect whatever.

It is now our painful duty to record Sir Alfred Lyall's worst administrative act during his tenure of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces for five and a half years. We allude, of course, to his proceedings in connection with the celebrated Laidman.-Hearsay case. The facts of this case, which must be still fresh in the public memory, were laid before the House of Lords in May last by Lord Stanley of Alderley. The injury which the poor zemindars of Arnigadh suffered at Mr. Laidman's hands ruined them altogether. They were forcibly deprived of their property for the purpose of providing a better botanical garden for Mussoorie. Their lands and houses valued at upwards of Rs. 20,000 were acquired under the Land Acquisition Act for about one fourth of that sum. Nor was this all. A certain mohunt used to receive a rent of Rs. 5 from the Arnigadh Zemindars for the lands acquired by Government. Instead of continuing the payment of this rent on behalf of Government, Mr. Laidman assigned the larger half of the total amount of compensation settled by him to the mohunt. These high-handed proceedings, to use the words of the late Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, were enough to make the blood of any man boil. The zemindars of Arnigadh, who were formerly in a position of comparative affluence, to use again Sir Comer Petheram's language, were turned out upon the world as beggars. Mr. Laidman not content with depriving these poor men forcibly of their property and reducing them to beggary, shamefully abused them in open Court under the belief that they had appealed to the High Court against his decision. Captain Hearsay having publicly charged Mr. Laidman with use of abusive language from the judicial bench, the latter was directed by Sir Alfred Lyall to prosecute his accuser for defamation. The High Court acquitted Captain Hearsay; but the retiring Lieutenant-Governor sat in judgment upon the decision of the highest tribunal in the Province. He promoted Mr. Laidman to a higher post with an additional salary of Rs. 300 per mensem, although he had been shown to be unfit for the judicial bench and tainted with perjury; and he wrote a minute strongly condemning the Chief Justice's decision and circulated it to his subordinates. In a word, Sir Alfred Lyall not only refused to remedy the grievous wrong which had been done to the Zemindars of Arnigadh, but he actually rewarded the wrong-doer and encouraged his subordinates to defy the highest tribunal in the Province.

We have thus briefly noticed all the important acts and measures of Sir Alfred Lyall's administration of the United Provinces. We have, we trust, discussed their merits in a thoroughly fair and judicial spirit, without being in the slightest degree influenced by prejudice or bias. We have accorded to the retiring Lieutenant-Governor due praise where the praise is deserved, and we have condemned him where condemnation is merited. We have extenuated nothing, nor set down aught in malice. It is quite superfluous to say that the high hopes which were excited in the Native Public mind by Sir Alfred Lyall's reputation as an accomplished man of letters and his action in the matter of the Agra College at the begining of his gubernatorial career, have not fulfilled. Nevertheless, his name will be long remembered by the people of the North-Western Provinces as the saviour of one of their most important and valued educational institutions which had been doomed to destruction.

THE BENGAL DRAINAGE ACT.

IT is believed by well informed persons that about one-fourth of the culturable area of Bengal and Behar is lying waste. The statement is borne out by Sir William Hunter's Statistical Accounts which give the approximate culturable area of each district which is not under cultivation. The ratio is obviously not mathematically accurate. It is a rough guess and nothing more. It is, moreover, subject to the varying senses in which the word "culturable" may be used by different writers. There is no precise line of demarcation between the culturable and reclaimable and without it no definite and exact estimate can be made. This much, however, is certain that a very large area of land in these provinces which could be brought under cultivation is lying waste. This may perhaps be explained by the fact that notwithstanding its teeming millions there are more lands in this country than men to cultivate them; that, in short, the supply is much greater than the demand. This is not only true of sparsely peopled tracts, but also of such thickly inhabited districts as Hooghly and Burdwan. No more conclusive evidence could have been given of it than the fact made out by Sir Barnes Peacock in the famous Hills' case that even in such a fairly cultivated district as Nuddea the competition rent was actually less than what would have been the fair and equitable rent calculated on the Ricardian theory. But the paucity of labour is not the sole cause of this agricultural inactivity. The poverty of the people prevents husbandmen from extending their cultivation, and new men from taking to the occupation. A ryot who enlarges the area of his holding, and a person who for the first time takes to cultivation without first making adequate provision for cattle, implements, seed, manure and hired labour, if not also for bad seasons, comes to grief in no time. Not one of the least inconsiderable of the causes, however, of deficient cultivation in this country is the want of proper statutory provisions for the drainage and irrigation of lands. In places where a man is the sole master of the land to be drained or irrigated, the only question with him is the question of will and money. In olden times, before proprietary titles were divided and subdivided by the laws of inheritance and before ryots were invested wholesale with rights of occupancy, landholders vied with one another in digging tanks, and excavating drainage channels. Religious and charitable feelings, no less than self-interest actuated them in making such works. Times, however, have since vastly changed. While the subordinate rights that have been, created by the Legislature have rendered landholders apathetic in the matter, they have placed obstacles in the way of such undertakings which can be removed only by putting the law into force. For the purpose of draining a swamp to the west of the East Indian Railway line between Bally and Serampore recourse was had to special legislation. The remarks made on this head by Baboo Joy Kissen Mookerjee in a letter, which was read to the Bengal Council by Sir Ashley Eden in introducing the Dankoony drainage Bill in 1870, are very *apropos* to the present question. "Year after year thriving villages have been thinned and depopulated, and thousands of families have been reduced to penury and wretchedness, and almost every year has seen new marshes and waste lands coming into existence in places which previously yielded abundant harvest; and yet the general apathy against sanitary improvements, the want of union among the several classes of landed interests, and their positive antagonistic relations in some cases have hitherto thrown insurmountable obstacles in the way of all effective measures for the removal of the evil. Sympathy for suffering humanity and self-interest itself have been alike powerless to induce the different classes of persons connected with the land to enter into voluntary associations for the purpose of restoring the free drainage of the country; and I know of more than one instance in which the obstructiveness of one or two individuals has thwarted projected drainage measures which would have improved the sanitation of a number of villages, and at the same time yielded an annual profit of cent. per cent. on the respective contributions of each owner. The proposed law would put an end to this sad state of things."

The Dankoony Act, however, was a piece of special legislation undertaken for a local purpose. It was an experimental measure upon the results of which Government intended to build a general scheme of legislation on the subject. The drainage channel which was excavated under the provisions of the Act has been the means of reclaiming the swamp and converting it into a cultivated plain, but as we pointed out at the time, the cost of the work was exorbitant. In the cases of poor landholders, ryots and lakhrajdars it proved positively ruinous. They had to pay their share of the charge not only by the sale of their lands and holdings, but in some cases even of their houses and cattle. People expected that the outcome of this experience would be the enactment of a law which secures the maximum benefit at the minimum cost, one at least which would provide proper safeguards against ruinous expenditure. Government, however, did not profit by the sad experience of the working of the Dankoony Act. The general law on the subject which they passed in 1880, we mean the Bengal Drainage Act, has been found to be so very different to what a good drainage law should be that, excepting the Nonerah scheme, not a single scheme has been undertaken under its provisions within these seven years by those for whose benefit it was enacted. We will not enter into a technical examination of its different provisions and show in what way they are objectionable. Our readers may form some idea of the character of the measure from the facts that in the execution of any scheme of drainage there is no provision for securing economy under the system of contracts, that it provides for payment to Government of a percentage of the cost on the score of establishment which represents mostly the profits of Government in the undertaking, and that while it provides for the payment of the cost by the landholders by instalments in 10 years at the outside it compels them to recover the money from their tenants by instalments which may extend to 15 or 20 years. These are not its only defects. We understand that the drainage Commissioners of Howrah pointed out to Government several other objectionable features in the law and prayed for its amendment, but Government has declined to take any action in that direction until some further experience is gained of its working. In a country where the importance of a good drainage law is paramount, it is a great pity that the agricultural community should have to content themselves with an Act which provides for a ruinously expensive procedure and thus discourages people from taking proper steps for the drainage and improvement of their lands.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

IT is but natural that the active preparations now being made for a friendly congress at Madras should set up its opponents in hostile array. The *Englishman* has already let loose its pack of pariahs, and they are in full cry. The *Pioneer* has borrowed an English hound for the occasion, and its voice is a deep bass. Living under a Muhammadan master that hound feels itself in duty bound to snap at every thing that is not agreeable to the policy of its master, and, sooth to say, it is fully mindful of its duty. The hue and cry raised need not, however, in any way discourage the prime movers of the project. The opposition was strong when the first congress of the kind was held at Bombay, two years ago; it was stronger last year when the congressionists assembled at Calcutta, and on both occasions it failed to produce any appreciable effect. We may rest assured, therefore, that it will fail as miserably in the present juncture. That some mistakes were made at the Bombay and the Calcutta meetings we cannot deny; but they were not material, nor in any way did they affect the cardinal object of the promoters. That object, we take it, was to bring together the scattered units of the great bulk of the thinking people of India, to give them homogeneity and consistency, to mould them into a nation for all national purposes, and considerable success attended the attempt. The fact that a large body of Madrasis, Bengalis, Norwesterners,

Punjabis and Bombayites could be induced to attend, at a considerable sacrifice of money and time, at a distance varying from a hundred to sixteen hundred miles away from their homes, and that to discuss questions of not individual, but purely national interest, was a great gain. It showed that the feeling of nationality, common to the human breast, had been roused and would under proper treatment lead to good. The Calcutta meeting made a great advance in this respect, and we hope and trust the Madras congress will give considerable maturity to the project of national unity, and working for a common object—that of improving the machinery of our Government. We are aware that the enemies of the congresses have carped a great deal at the use of the term 'nation' and its derivatives in connexion with the people of India. They hold that the said people do not constitute one but a congeries of nations, and consequently there can be no union, no common nationality, among them,—that the Sikh and the Bengali, the Marhatta and the Madrasi cannot make one nation, and the attempt therefore to amalgamate them would prove as futile as that of mixing murcury and river sand together to make a homogeneous mass. They urge that the sectional interests of the different races must all be divergent; that they cannot work together for a national purpose; that they must always remain incoherent and antagonistic, and consequently the use of the term "nation" is a delusion and a snare and should be at once scouted. We totally repudiate the truth of these premises, and look upon the conclusion as a fiction. Whatever may have been the case in the infancy of society the word nation ceased to connote the issue of one separate stem, from a very early period of civilization. It was impossible to maintain a city of only one race; the requirements of civic life—of trade, commerce and arts—soon brought on an intermingling of races; and what was true of cities soon became so as regards countries. In the present day Lord Thing defines a nation to be "a political society which possesses or claims imperial or national powers; that is to say, the powers of making peace or war, maintaining fleets and armies, and regulating commerce with foreign nations. A community possessing these powers, be it large or be it small, is a nation or separate entity—amongst the peoples of the world." This definition, however, is defective in two respects. On the one hand it falls short of the exact limit, and on the other includes what is not absolutely necessary for a distinct nationality. It omits the power of internal Government, and it includes certain powers which are not, except in a theoretical way, owned by a political community. The Russians or the Persians, indeed, all the subjects living under autocratic forms of Government, have not the power of making peace or war, but they are nevertheless distinct nations. In such cases the theory is that they exercise the power in question through their representatives, the sovereigns. They are certainly punished for the misdeeds of their sovereigns, *pace* the Burmans deprived of their autonomy for the fault of Theebaw. We live under the constitutional Government of our gracious sovereign, the Empress of India, and all who live under it in India must necessarily form the Indian nation. It may not suit the convenience of Anglo-Indians, who in their native country enjoy a larger measure of freedom than we do in India, to admit this; but the children of the soil, one and all, must confess that they costitute a distinct political unity or society and consequently form a separate nationality. Their individual and racial interests may be different, but their political interests cannot be so. In matters of government, taxation, official patronage, legislation, education, commerce, and even international relation all the different tribes must be equally interested, and united action is not only possible, but urgently needed. Our great-grand sires used to say that the best way to secure the good will and help of the Sahibloges was to lend money to influential persons among them and to flatter them all round. In the troublous transitional times in which they lived, when dynasties were being overthrown everywhere and right was represented by might, the maxim was a good one. Some people still find it so, and certain astute Muhammadan gentlemen strongly advocate it. But the olden time has long since changed, and with it the constitution of our Government. After half a century of the benign reign of Queen Victoria it would be fatuousness, pure and simple, to depend upon flattery and pecuniary inducements for the amelioration of our political condition. India is now a part and parcel of a constitutionally-governed empire, and it behoves us, therefore, to unite, to come together, to act manfully as the subjects of a constitutional sovereign and not to depend on the chapter of cringing and degrading flattery. And, after all what do we want? We want from our sovereign what she and her ancestors have already freely and generously granted to most of the subjects of her vast empire. We feel that our laws are now made in the dark, by men who are not thoroughly acquainted with our wants, wishes and conditions, and that such laws are not always the most beneficial to us, and we pray that the system be improved and assimilated with what obtains in the other parts of the empire. We find that our right, our indefeasible and unquestionable right to serve our country—a right which our sovereign has solemnly pledged to us—is not duly recognized in many respects, and we beg that this injustice to us may be removed. We complain that the machinery of Government does not always work smartly and want it to be rectified. We have other grievances to bring to light, and we attempt the task. To the best of our judgment and belief the most effective way to secure our object is by united action, by working together as a political community, *i. e.* as we call it, a nation, and we can perceive nothing unbecoming to us as subjects, and nothing unfair to our sovereign. She has already conferred on us some substantial privileges, and we want only a few more. If we ask more than what would be beneficial to her empire, it will be for her and her official advisers to decide what further concessions should be made and what should be withheld. We ourselves are not determined as to what would be the best for us to begin with, and we therefore invite the ablest men among us, our men of light and leading, to come together and deliberate upon what should be done. Surely there is nothing wrong or disloyal or revolutionary in such an action, and it is hard to conceive why our Anglo Indian contemporaries should feel so scandalized at our action. Sympathy is an attribute of humanity, and civilization increases it. Our contemporaries, therefore, as the representatives of the civilization of England, should rather sympathise with us and extend towards us a helping hand, than set a pack of mongrels to yelp at us, and to abuse, traduce, and misrepresent our motives. To us this is a matter of deep regret.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

SIR W. W. Hunter, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., has been permitted to resign Her Majest'y Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st of September, 1887.

THE Central Mahomedan Association of Calcutta proposes to convene a purely Mahomedan Congress during the present cold weather.

DEATH is announced of General Valentine Baker Pasha at Telelkebir.

THE Raja of Bhinga, one of the influential Taluqdars of Oudh, has arrived in Calcutta, to take part in the deliberations of the Public Service Commission of which he is a member.

THE services of Mr. F. B. Peacock of the Bengal Board of Revenue have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Home Department of the Government of India.

IT is said to be likely that Sir Henry Maine will resign his seat in the India Council owing to his failing health.

MR. J. Ware Edgar has been confirmed in his appointment as the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal on the translation of Mr. F. B. Peacock to the Board of Revenue.

SIR Auckland Colvin reached Allahabad on Saturday last. He takes over charge to-day. Sir Alfred Lyall, however, is not timed to leave India till the 2nd of December. He will spend the interval in the Western Presidency where Lord Reay entertains him. The expression of public regret at the departure of the Ex-Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces does not seem to be by any means warm or profound.

THE Viceregal visit to Quetta was paid on the 17th instant. Lady Dufferin, Sir Frederick Roberts and Sir Theodore Hope accompanied His Excellency, and the forts and the defences were examined. The visit was a short one, as His Excellency left for Sukkur the same evening.

THE sitting of the Public Works Commission commenced with close doors on Wednesday last. All but two members (Kaji Sahabuddin and Syed Ahmed) are now in town and they are now engaged in considering the report they are going to submit to Government.

THE Calcutta gaiety season has commenced Abel Klær and Olman's Circus opened at the *maidan* on Thursday last with marked success. Chiarini's circus also is expected in the course of the week. But an intellectual treat is promised on the arrival, by the beginning of December next, of Mr. Lock Richardson, the well-known Shaksperean reciter. He has made a name in Australia and America, and may expect a warm reception in India where among the educated classes Shakespeare is held more in reverence than among comedy-loving Anglo-Indians. Light comedies and "varieties" in the meanwhile are in full swing at the Corinthian and the Royal.

OUR rich and public spirited *marwari* townsman Rai Suruj Mull Jhunjhunwallah Bahadoor has given a fresh instance of his liberality by undertaking to erect, at his own cost, an iron suspension bridge over the Ganges between Haridwar and Badrinath. This will be a great boon to the numerous pilgrims who annually flock at the celebrated temple of Badrinath to the imminent risk of life and limb. The Rai Bahadoor's Dhurmsalla and charitable Dispensary at Bara Bazar have already earned him public gratitude.

COMPLAINTS are loud about the neighbourhood of Patuatolah, and Mirzapore being nightly infested by gangs of *gundahs* who freely molest the passers by. A representation has been made to the Police Commissioner, and we have no doubt steps will at once be taken to free the neighbourhood of the nuisance.

THE Paikparah Singh family of which the immortal *Lala Babu* was an ornament has always been well-known for its princely liberality. Kumar Girish Chundra Singh Bahadoor, who died quite young some time ago, bequeathed the sum of a lac and twenty five thousand rupees for the establishment of a charitable dispensary at his country-seat of Kandi, in the district of Murshidabad. The dispensary building is now complete. and Rajah Purno Chunder Sing, Kumars Indra Chundra Singh and Sarat Chundra Singh, as Trustees of the late Kumar, have now come forward to place the accumulated sum of Rs. 1,36,000 in the hands of the Government for the maintenance of the dispensary. Over six thousand rupees will be annually yielded by the endowment and a committee will shortly be appointed for the control and management of the dispensary.

THE total number of dispensaries which receive in-door patients was, during the past year 131 against 136 in the previous year, and there was a falling off in house-practice to the extent of 946 patients, while the ratio of mortality was 14·48 against 15·59 in 1885. The number of out-patients treated is, on the other hand, larger than that recorded in any year during the previous decade. There was also a large increase of 46,127 patients apparent in the returns of most districts in the total number of in-door and out-door cases treated at all the public charities in Bengal; but the figures continue to show that these institutions are not, as a rule resorted to by the people as largely as might be

wished; that the proportion of the population having recourse to them is still exceedingly low, and that the attendance at all but a few hospitals bears no relation to the presence or absence of epidemic disease in the different districts of the province. The Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, however, believes that these charities are gaining in popularity, that there are apparently signs, that the value of European medical science is being appreciated, and that more satisfactory work is being on the whole done.

'IT is remarkable' says the Government Resolution on the Administration report of the Registration Department, in Bengal, for the past year, 'that the provisions of section 29 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, which require that contracts by which rents are enhanced must be in writing and registered, have not produced any appreciable effect on the returns. The Inspector-General considers that the restriction placed on sub-leasing by section 85 has reduced the number of registrations of such transactions. In requiring the registering officers to take the landlord's fees from persons registering documents by which sub-tenures are transferred, and to transmit these sums to District Collectors for the zemindars, the Act has imposed a novel and irksome duty on the department, not unattended with expense. The Registrars report unfavourably of the working of this provision, which they consider to be unpopular both with landlords and tenants, A similar representation has been received from the Board of Revenue.'

THE Commissioner of the Chittagong Division reports, under the head of immigration and emigration, that 200 families of Ramburie Mughs sold their property in Arracan and emigrated to Backergunge, travelling through Chittagong. The emigrants said that they were leaving Arracan on account of repeated failure of their crops caused by salt water.. Emigration to the Hill Tracts is due to the efforts made to put down *jooming* in the Chittagong district, and Mr. Lyall, in describing the movement as being of considerable importance, says:—

"Three hundred and eighty-five persons (consisting of 91 Mughs, 138 Tipperahs, 66 Riangs, and 90 Chakmas) came from Hill Tipperah, and 123 (consisting of 7 Mughs, 46 Tipperahs, 2 Riangs and 68 Chakmas) went to that place. Twenty-three Mughs are also said to have gone to Chittagong. Many of the men who have come from Hill Tipperah left the Hill tracts some seven years ago without notice, and are under the rules liable for joom-tax for the period of their absence. In some cases this has been realized in full, and in others in parts; so it is quite clear they have strong reasons for wishing to come back.

"The facility men have for going to Hill Tipperah and *vice versâ*, and thus eluding taxation in both countries, has my attention, and proposals will shortly be submitted on the subject. The usual cause of emigration is disputes with headmen and indebtedness."

WITH regard to the working of the Bengal Tenancy Act and relation between landlords and tenants, the Board observe that the time which has elapsed since the Bengal Tenancy Act came into operation in November, 1885, has not been sufficiently long to admit of a decided expression of opinion as to the working of a measure of such importance, and add that "it is doubtful whether its provisions are as yet sufficiently appreciated either by the zemindars or the ryots; even where they are understood, there is, as might be expected, a feeling of hesitation on either side to have free recourse to them."

"The effects of the Act on its first introduction are not, however, without importance, even if they afford a very uncertain indication of its ultimate success, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the local officers, whose opinions on the subject were originally very diverse, are now for the most part unanimous in accepting the measure as an improvement. The only exception to this view of the general operation of the Act mentioned by the Board concerns Chittagong, a district in which special conditions prevail. Even in this instance the objection to the working of the Act is not supported by the Board, and does not appear to be founded on actual experience of its operation. Applications have been received from the Collector of Balasore in Cuttack, and the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga in Chota Nagpore, for the extension of the Act to these districts, and the latter was supported by the Commissioner, and by a petition signed by persons of position. Sir Steuart Bayley has, however, no present intention of introducing the Act in Orissa, and intends to await further reports as to its working before taking any final action on the communication from Lohardugga. The views of the Board on the working of the measure are expressed in very guarded language, which would be applicable to most laws, as to the policy of enacting which there has been much discussion. "It may be said generally," the Board remark, "that if the fears of its opponents have not been realized, neither, on the other hand, has it proved an immediate panacea for all the difficulties which surround the relations between landlord and tenant." It is stated in the report that generally speaking, existing relations between land lord and tenant have improved during the year; and though many cases are specified in which there have been serious differences, these do not alter the opinion expressed by the Board as to the direction in which events have on the whole tended. Some of the worst disputes have occurred in the Chota Nagpore Division, where the Act is not in force.

The Tenancy Act has embittered the relations between landlords and tenants, and the mischief it is doing is simply incalculable.

AFTER fully considering the estimates and reports on the proposed lines of railway between *Umballa and Kalka*, and *Kalka and Simla*, the Government of India are not prepared to undertake the construction of either of these lines as a State Railway, or to offer any guarantee or subsidy on their concession to private enterprise. In the event, however, of any substantial private Company being disposed to embark in one or both undertakings, they would be prepared:

I.—To permit the construction of the Umballa Kalka Railway on terms similar to those which have been arranged with the Tarakeshwar Railway Company, namely, that the Company make the line at their own expense, and that it be worked by the North-Western Railway which will receive 1/5 net profits as remuneration, and also 5 per cent. on the value of rolling-stock supplied.

II.—To permit the construction of the Kalka-Simla Railway on terms similar to those granted to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

III.—In the event of a Company offering to construct the Umballa-Kalka Railway, and no other Company simultaneously expressing a desire to undertake the Kalka-Simla Railway, the first named Company will receive, should they so desire, a preferential right for a term of 3 years to the concession of the Kalka-Simla Railway.

THE Board's Report on the land revenue administration of the lower provinces of Bengal for 1886-87 says that the financial results of the direct management of Government and other estates during the year must be pronounced satisfactory. The annual rental shows an increase of over one lakh and a quarter: it now amounts to Rs. 28,88,803, and the collections were in excess of this sum, being Rs. 29,63,798. The percentage of collections to rental during the last ten years has been on the average 99·5 per cent.; so that, although there has always been an outstanding balance of considerable amount, the actual income has during the period been very little less than the demand. The cost of management during the year was 7·3 per cent. on the demand, against 7·1 per cent. in the previous year. The large number of these estates (they amount to 1,617), and the fact that many of them have become Government property because they were in so declining a state as to be unable to pay the revenue assessed, renders it most difficult to introduce generally a system of management which can be considered satisfactory in every respect, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that all revenue officers will interest themselves in securing the best results obtainable under the circumstances by making such ameliorations as it may be within their power to carry out. The sum available for improvements, roads, and education being small (it was this year Rs. 58,174), there is the more reason to see that it is economically and judiciously spent. The Board's report gives some account of the distribution of the funds assigned for these purposes, but does not afford the information necessary for forming any opinion as to whether the best use has been made of the money. The agency of the Director of Agriculture may in future be used for the supervision of such expenditure, as also for considering and summarising reports as to the results of agricultural experiments tried on Government estates.

THE Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act is not working satisfactorily:

The total number of ceremonies registered fell from 7,524 in 1885-86 to 7,252 in the year under review, the latter being the smallest number recorded since the introducion of the Act.

It is stated that the people do not attach much importance to the system, and do not place much confidence in it; that well-to-do Mahomedans think it derogatory to resort to this method of registration; and that the system involves considerable trouble and expenses to the parties, who consequently prefer to register their marrige deeds in the ordinary Registration.

The Inspector General of Registration is of opinion that, so long as the registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces remains voluntary, the working of the Act will not be more satisfactory than it is at present unless, as in the case just cited, the Marriage Registrar happens to be a man of local influence. He thinks it would be advisable now to try, in some districts, the effect of making the Act compulsory.

This matter has recently been under the consideration of Government in connection with a similar proposal submitted by Nawab Meer Mahomed Ali, of Furreedpore. The Lieutenant-Governor then decided not to go back from the decision of his predecessor to give the revised rules a five years' trial, and that he could not propose compulsory legislation unless he found that there was a really unanimous call for it on the part of all sections of the Mahomedan community. Sir Steuart Bayley sees no reason to modify this decision.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor, writes:—"For many years I have, in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, for a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oils ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had, in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, an opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparison, and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets:

1. Nava Juga, Vol I. Pt. I.
2. Seaborne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency for 1886-87 Vol II.
3. Indian Trade Review for 1886 87.
4. Railway borne Traffic Returns for 30th June 1887.
5. Trade and Navigation Accounts for August 1887.
6. Bengal Government Legal Affairs for 1886-87.
7. Bengal Insane Asylum Report for 1886.
8. Assam Municipal Report for 1886-87.
9. Kalyan Manjusa, or Naya Prakash by Sri Swami Indar Chandra.
10. Jyotish Kalpadrum, compiled by Russick Mohun Chatterjee Pt. I.
11. Sar Sangraha, for Sravan & Bhadra, 1294 B.S.
12. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Vol. LVI, part II. No. II. 1887.

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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*16th November 1887.*

GENERAL,—Mr E V Westmacott, Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is promoted to the flat grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 26th August 1887, vice Mr R H Wilson, retired.

Mr G J B T Delton, Deputy Commissioner, Julpigori, is appointed to be a Magistate and Collector of the second grade, with effect from the 26th August 1887, vice Mr E V Westmacott, and to act, until fur her orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors with effect from that date.

Lieutenant-Colonel E G Lillingston, Deputy Commissioner, Lohardugga, is confirmed in the first grade of Deputy Comissioners with effect from the 26th August 1887, vice Mr G J B T Dalton.

Lieutenant-Colonel C H Garbet, Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribangh, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Deputy Commissioners, with effect from the 26th August 1887, vice Lieutenant Colenel E G Lillingston.

Mr A W Paul, Officiating Deputy Commissioner Darjiling, is appointed to be a Deputy Commissioner of the second grade, with effect from the 26th August 1887, vice Lieutenant-Colonel E G Lillingston.

Major H Boileau, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Julpigori, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Deputy Commissioners, with effect from the 26th August 1887, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C H Garbett.

Mr L Hare, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is promoted to the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 26th August 1887, vice Mr A W Paul, but will continue to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of the second grade at Dacca.

Mr D Cameron is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, with effect from the 27th August 1887, vice Mr L Hare, but will continue to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge, Tipperah.

Mr G M Currie, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Puri, is promoted to the first grade of Magistrate and Collector, with effect from the 30th August 1887, vice Mr E J Barton, retired.

Mr A W B Power, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate and Collector of the second grade, with effect from the 30th August 1887, vice Mr. G M Currie, but will continue to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Lieutenant-Colonel W L Samuells, Deputy Commissioner, Manbhum, on furlough, is promoted to the second grade of Deputy Commissioners, with effect from the 30th August 1887, vice Mr A W B Power.

Mr L R Forbes, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is appointed to be a Deputy Commissioner of the third grade, with effect from the 30th August 1887, vice Lieutenant-Colonel W L Samuells.

Mr F B Peacock, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is appointed to be a Member of the Board of Revenue, with effect from the 24th August 1887, vice Mr H A Cockerell, C S I, retired.

Mr J Ware Edgar, C S I, Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 24th August 1887, vice Mr F B Peacock.

Mr D R Lyall, Officiating Commissioner, Chittagong Division, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 24th August 1887, vice Mr J Ware Edgar, C S I.

Mr J C Veasey, Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 24th August 1887, vice Mr D R Lyall.

Mr H G Sharp, Magistrate and Collector, Maldah, on leave, is promoted to the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 24th August 1887, vice Mr J C Veasey, but will continue to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr F H B Skrine, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Birbhum, on leave, is appointed to be a Magistrate and Collector of the third grade, with effect from the 24th August 1887, vice Mr H G Sharp, but will continue to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr S S Jones, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is promoted to the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 24th August 1887, vice Mr F H B Skrine, but will continue to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Birbhum.

Mr R H Anderson is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, with effect from the 24th August 1887, vice Mr S S Jones, but will continue to act, until further orders as District and Sessions Judge, Murshidabad.

Mr C Owen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for one month, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 20th July 1887.

Babu Hurry Mohun Sanyal, Sub-Deputy Collector, Dumka, Sonthal Pergunnahs is transferred to Pakour in that District,

Babu Banku Behary Buxi, Sub-Deputy Collector, Pakour, Sonthal Purgunnahs, is transferred to Dumka.

The services of Mr F B Peacock, Member of Board of Revenue, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th instant.

Mr. F M Halliday, Commissioner of Patna, is appointed to act as a Member of the Board of Revenue, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr F B Peacock, until further orders.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Required a medical man as assistant to the Health Officer, Calcutta. A knowledge of sanitation and analysis is essential. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 300. Application to be sent to Health Officer, Calcutta on or before December 1st.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
187 *Secretary to the Corporation.*

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চক্ষুদান (প্রহসন)	।০	৵০
বুঝলে কিনা ? ঐ	॥০	।০
উভয় সঙ্কট। ঐ	।০	৵০
যেমন কর্ম্ম তেমনি ফল। ঐ	।৵০	৶০
লালকুঠি (উপন্যাস)	॥০	।০
লাড়ুগোপাল ঐ	।০	৵০
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The stipend about to be assigned to the Deputy Professor will be not less than £333.

A more formal notice with fuller particulars will be issued in November next.

Intending Candidates should be prepared to send in their applications to the Registrar of the University on or before January 16, 1888.

J. BELLAMY,

166 Vice-Chancellor.

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